## MACKAY VS. MEISSONIER.

THE ARTIST'S STORY OF THE FAMOUS QUARREL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.1

PARIS, February 22

I had a long conversation this afternoon with Meissonier about the portrait of Mrs. John Mackay. Those friends of that lady who attack the gifted and veteran painter would have had cause to feel ashamed of their spite if they had listened to his version of the affair. I left my card yesterday at his house, and told the concierge that on his return from Poissy to-day I should call upon him between three and six-the period of the afternoon which he receives on Fridays. When I arrived there was a line of private carriages before the door, and I found in the studio a number of famous art patrons who were inspecting a picture at which he is engaged. The subject is Francis I, being knighted on field of battle by the Chevalier Bayard. As there are more than a hundred horses brought into it, most of the preparatory studies were done at Poissy, where Meissonier has well-stocked stables, and is near the horse-training establishment of his friends, the Duke of Albufera and Baron Scheickler. This picture has not yet got beyond the black and white stage. It will not be so large as the one ordered by Sir Richard Wallace, and ultimately sold to the late A. T. Stewart, of New-York. The French army which went under Francis to invade Italy was essentially a cavalry force. It was made up for the greater part of horsemen. Nearly ail of the military scenes of Meissonier give one the impression of lulls in a storm. In "1814," in which Napoleon advances over a snow-covered plain with his staff behind him, one feels that the God of Battles has, so far, been with him, but that henceforth He will be against him. His luck has turned, and all his skill, genius, art and taking glamour will be of no avail. This idea is conveyed with astonishing power in "1814." In "The Knighting of Francis I." a kindred sentiment is expressed. The coming event at Pavia casts its shadow before

Meissonier, knowing that I represented THE TRIBUNE, left the group of gentlemen which surrounded the picture, and after talking to me for a while called his nephew, Adolphe, and told him to and polite cicerone. He showed me quantismall ties of studies of horses on wooden panels. They were sketches and highly finished portraits of stude that were to be brought elaborately done from no less than eight different Others would rather term it intuition. But it can have no staying power, and will fail to do great things if it has not behind it a steady will that constrains it to plod on patiently. This truth is never more apparent to me than when I see in a and designs, how it is that great painters, to produce pictures worthy of them, toil in preparing materials for their composition. When Meissonier has got each horse and rider well on a panel, he assigns the place they are to occupy definitively.

My attention was called to a beautiful thing which he did sixteen years ago for himself, and means never to part with. It represents a lady and gentleman in carnival time in a loggia of a Venetian palace, laughing down at a brightly illuminated scene, from which light is reflected in their faces and in some of the architectural accessories near them. The delicate play of expression in the Signora's physiognomy, and the technical skill in the fine touches, render this one of the most valuable of Meissonier's pictures. He beheld her in passing, fell in love with her, never saw her again, but her face was so well in his head that, on returning to his hotel, he made a little portrait of her. It pleases him to fancy that he has secured to her anonymous immortality, and that people will be hereafter termented with a curiosity about her which is not to be satisfied. When the Signora was done, the Signor, who is not so well in view, and the accessories were brought in. Once in a while Whenever he signs a thing he rarely touches it again. The lady placing a taper before a shrine in Venetian church was also done for himself, and he means never to part with it. There is a clause in his will leaving it and seven other paintings. done con amore, and some studies of horses, to the

As I was looking at the "Taper-lighting in a Church." Meissonier bimself came up to me, and after directing his nephew to go to some new-comers showed a disposition to of his studio. He pointed out a drawing of ter to talk of his American friends and of American law courts. pationage of French art. He spoke in the most "I am sorry the affair has ended as it has done, himself hurt at the way in which Mrs. some American journalists connected with those papers disinterred it. Every morning he was sent an account of the affair which had been written by some of them. But they might go on tril they were tired. What vexed the artist in their attacks was reiterated assertion that Mrs. Mackay's womanhood was not respected by him. Nothing was more calculated to affront one who prided horself upon behad not only been polite to the lady but any petils soins. He gave orders that whenever she came to had the calorifere regulated to produce only the harmony with the wearer's age." degree of heat that reigns in her mansion, and he suffer from tedium when she was with him.

Meissomer never makes, himself, a price. All the through his agent, M. Georges Petit. This, he said, he intimated to Mr. Mackay, when that genthe unn asked him to do his wife's portrait. With if the artist judged her well, spiteful nor grossothers. He often destroyed pictures for which any because they did not please him. Agreat deal notoriety. of time was spent in painting them, and, so far as they went, lost upon them. But this loss was of benefit to subsequent works, inasmuch as it brought technical skill and wider experience. If | Count Telfner's rudeness to a man of his years and an artist did not pretty often work con amore he would be unworthy of his art; but how could be nothing to say against Mr. Mackay, who, naturally, do this for capricious millionnaires who were surrounded by flatterers? Without intending it, they her. Mr. Mackay did not set up to be an art critic. were enemies of artistic freedom.

Recurring to Mrs. Mackay, the painter assured me that he harbored no malice against her, and that if by raising his inger he could shut every salon against her, he would not hold it up. She her, he would not hold it up. She appeared to him to have many good and sweet qualities; and it never once occurred to him that she was a spoiled favorite of fortune, because he never detected in her offensive purse-pride. Her art ideal was not his. He detests fashion, and holds in horror those aids to beauty which are to be found on the toilet tables of all women who set up to play a prominent part in "high life circles." Mrs. Mackay would not be of her period if she did not resort to them. French Marchionesses and English ladies of quality in the eighteenth century used

\*\*Error The Columbus (O.) Home Gazette.

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\*\*The editor of The Champion, the Chicago liquor organ, declares that the saioun-keepers are just as respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's dees of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class of cilzons. Some people's diese of respectable as any other class

them also. But they did not insist upon Grenze Nattier, Dronet and Sir Joshua Reynolds giving them any complexions but their natural ones. Meissonier's idea is that Mrs. Mackay has a good skin, and that Nature has been kinder to her than she has been to herself. He thought her so nice, frank and bien caracterisée, that he had no other ambition than to paint her as she looked to him-or rather would have looked had she gone against the tide of fashion, in trusting to natural charms and discarding the aids to beauty aforesaid. To have done so would be practically ifficult to a person desirous of shining in society. But in accepting the artist's point of view so far as the portrait went, everything would have been

rendered smooth. Meissonier, however, owned that when Mrs. Mackay was coming to his studio she found no fault whatever with the skin and complexion be gave her. He thought that she was appreciative of his desire not to paint the lily and gild refined gold. She expressed to him a preference for a Rembrandt hat. That acticle of dress, in his opinion, should govern the whole character of the toilet. He studied to establish harmony between the headgear and the rest of the costume, but in doing so he owns he violated fashion, and the canons of taste of the mantua-makers, who now set up to dominate painters and dramatic authors. In painting Mrs. Mackay, he looked forward to obtaining the favorable suffrages future generations; and a host competent judges felicitated him on what he had done. He was accused of having admitted to Mrs. Mackay's attorney that he had given the hand of his hired model to the lady. This was not true. He had only used the model in studying certain muscular movements and the effect of a glove which is on the point of being put on. A model was to a painstaking artist engaged in such a task, and who did not wish to bore his sitter, as necessary as a lay figure for the arrangement of drapery.

There was never any desire expressed that the portrait should not be exhibited at the triennial Salon." It is customary for painters to send portraits direct from their studios to picture shows. Meissonier was never more astonished than when he received from Mrs. Mackay a letter in five pages in every line of which the opinion was expressed that he had slighted his work. show me whatever there was of interest to be The ears and hands were not hers, she said, seen. The person answering to the name was a She was, she further complained, represented as young, slight, dark-eyed Freuchman, with some- being ten years older than her real age, and the thing in his physiognomy which indicated a Lyons face, taken as a whole, was not a likeness. The origin. I found him an intelligent, obliging painter repeated to me the written answer which he sent to her. It was extremely courteous. He expressed the greatest sorrow that he had not pleased the lady, and that she had thought he should not have sent the portrait in an into military pictures. A white Syrian horse was unfinished state to an exhibition. The fact that he had signed it was a proof that he had done all that points of view. This animal is the one on lay in him to render it acceptable to her. But he which Napoleon is represented in "1814." Genius intimated between the lines that he was willing has been defined as "patience" by Sir Isaac Newton. to touch it up again to please her. A French woman would have seen that he was holding out an olive branch and come forward playfully to exercise the prerogative of her sex, which was all the artist wanted. When Beauty orders, what true man would not studie, or in an exhibition of sketches obey? A French lady would have perhaps also sent a prettily turned note in which she commanded the artist to accept a friendly dinner whisper his mea culpa into her ear, and, to please her, paint the Hly and gild refined gold. An affair of high art should not have been treated as a business matter. Unfortunately Mrs. Mackay has too much associated with kings and queens in exile to be learned in all the refinements of the kind of French that artists and literary men speak and write to each other. High life society is not a good school in which to learn it. Did not Lord Lyons draw upon himself a rebuke from a clever author for having in writing to Victor Hugo styled him Mousieur le Senateur? The painter was also nettled at the letter closing in an incidental invitation to the Sunday evening "at homes" of the writer. It was no compliment, he said, to be invited to go there with a mob of vis-

However, he would have overlooked all this if Count Telfuer, Mrs. Mackay's brother-in-law, had not replied to his note in one to which all the compliments due to an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a member of the Institute, and a master whom the Royal and Imperial families of Europe are proud to honor were neglected. The terminal formula which the Count ture, to which he has not yet affixe) his signature. adopted was "Je vous salue" (I salute you). would be thought offensive even by a petty official or the owner of a drug store. As Meissonier said: "All the compliments with which a letter written with a polite intention winds up, have no meaning. But their absence shocks one. It is like going into a room with one's hat on one's head. You have observed how shocked the public are at the represention of 'la Dame Aux Camelias' when Armand's father keeps his hat on in the bondoir of Marquerite Cautier. Count Telfner's 'Je vous salue' had precisely that effect on me. As he is up to onter into conversation while doing me the honors all the nicotics of the French language, I was bound to take offence. I then placed Napoleon witnessing a charge of cuirasslers. It is the whole matter in the hands of M. Georges Petit, the original design of the painting now owned by | and he, when the picture was refused, had no other Mrs. Stewart, of New-York. This brought the mass course open to him than that of an appeal to the

genial spirit, and apparently felt every word he for I had hoped that my portrait of Mrs. Mackay said. The conversation then came around to the 'who, I repeat, inspired me with sympathy) would "Mackay-Meissonier" scandal. He confessed be immortal and excite interest long after we are all in our graves. But what was I to do? Could Mackay's friends had acted toward him. The I admit that I had slighted my work, and then whole affair had been brought to a close, and he extorted a raking price? Could I, fairly to myself, thought buried, when the Clairon, the Gaulois and have asked less from her than from any other wealthy amateur who orders pictures of me? You have no idea how much more it takes out of a painter to compose a harmonious dress and finish exquisitely all its details, than to do a frock coat with a shirt front and collar. My price for a man in such a garment without any accessory is 40,000f. The other 30,000 were not too much for the costume of Mrs. Mackay. If she had ing a son of Old Gaul. According to the master be commanded me, as a woman is always privileged to command a man, I should have obeyed her with alacrity. There would have been nothing sit, her carriage should not be kept in the derogatory in yielding to a feminine caprice, or a street but driven into the courtyard behind his house, and he went an effort to make the picture lock ten years youngdown-stairs himself to receive her. He er, because in composing her dress I made it in

Meissonier told me that he had never had any but resorted to all kinds of little artifices not to let her | delightful relations with Americans until this unhappy affair, and in it Boulevard and other influences, which were not American, came out. Mrs. business relations with his clients are carried on | Mackay, he felt from the first, was incapable of showing anger at an unflattering portrait by hanging if up in a disheaorable place. She was neither, regard to prices he to some extent makes the rich minded. But she was guileless and badly surpay for those who are not wealthy. He did Victor rounded. The fact that she was so might be gath-Lefranc and Dumas fils for nothing, and many | ered from the articles which her friends wrote about her and the picture, and the vulgar and noisy mandealer would have given him 100,000 francs each, ner in which they profited by it to give themselves

> Meissonier does not wish his friends to give a banquet in his honor. Why fight a lady whom he is unable to dislike, and why take public notice of reputation? He can afford to despise it. He has when his wife took a very strong view stood beside He only appeared as Mrs. Mackay's banker and backer-up-1 we characters that well became him as a husband.

A PERFECT GENTLEMAN DESCRIBED.

# JOHN PAUL IN GEORGIA.

A SQUINT AT THE GOOD TIME COMING. HOW THE NEGRO IS AND HOW HE SHOULD BE RE-

GARDED BY HIS QUONDAM OWNER. THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb.17.-The South generally is overburdened with the past; too much fed upon tradition. And many of the memories treasured up as sacred and settilously kept alive would very nineh better be forcotten. So with the chip; that would as well be taken down from the shoulder, pernently. No one really means to knock it off, but brushing about in the rade business of life-especially in the hurry or going out quail-shooting-one is apt to arit accidentally, and then there is anguish if not anger, nd explanations, and I don't know which is worse Why not take off the chip, and cast it out to be trodden under the feet of mules, even if it be shaped like an

this region, they tell me; but with money worth from one and a half to three per cent a month, and the greater part of the plantations still given over to broom-sedge and rabbits, should not the strides be made longer and the pace necelerated? Seems to me so, Surely something is radically wrong. You see the tide of immigration and capital setting all around Georgia-but missing ven Savannah-to pour upon and fecundate the fields of Florida. Why? In this climate it is a luxury just to live. But sunshine won't turn spindles, and even the native Cracker can't quite clothe himself with the climate Something more is needed. True, you see two large hotels in course of construction. but these will be filledif filled they are-with invalids who, ordered to the pine celt by their physicians, will come as late as possible and go away as early as they safely can. A few cottage sites are bought and there is talk of a boom. Perhaps there is, but after my experience off Contue last summer I don't want to be around when she jibes. The breath of the feeble-lunged for a few months of the year cannot permonently fill the sails of trade and set the wheels of menutactore turning. Farmers are moving into town and leaving their lands to waste-mainly because of the difficulty or impossibility of finding hands to cultivate Towns cannot well be built up at the expense of the counties. And before there be any very permanent prosperity in this particular ville the outlying country nust first come under cultivation. Where it is now trown with briars and sedges you must see it green with growng corn, and oats, and cane, and white with rige cotton. There must be fewer quail to be found and more and etter beef; not the awrully horned cattle of the present era shall you then see, but sleek, full-fed, round-bellied, mild-eyed creatures, which shall suggest to you only

the more pleasant part of Pharach's dream.

And do you know when that day will come! Not Well, will tell you. It will be only when the old flint-lock, with its powder-browned pan, is stuck away out of sight, permanently,-and Colonel Durius Longbow has come aquarely to "accept the situation " as it is, without a thought of what it was, or a desire to grub and grope among the ashes of the dead and buried past and dig i

In that blessed day all will be Americans. With an era of real good feeling there will be no talk about it. Instead of this frequent mention of " stck Yankees," meaning the invalids whose periodical coming is looked or as eagerly and prayerfully as are the risings of the Nile by those who live along its banks, withou insbursements even the present boom would not be on the town, -you will hear respectful if not sympathetic illusion to "our suffering"-often long-sufferingriends." Of "Southern feeling"-what this may pean unless it be a feeling in Northern pockets I do n know-you will hear no mention at all. More oatment will be eaten and less tobacco chewed. Negro, as a noun, will recome a part of speech-common speech, in fact and nigger" will disappear from the school boy's vocabulary. The South, less sensitive to ridicule, will perhaps be still as avid of praise, but more deserving of t. One can then, in his daily walks, set his too marely down without fear of treading on some un suspected corn-or a bit of too tender cotton. There we suspected corn—or a bit of too tender cotten. There will be no need to mines gingerly along in conversation, weighing every word as though you were dealing out Rough-on-Rata, and holding one a self-ever ready to drop into an apologetic attitude at the first symptomatic "Sir!" One will then be permitted to gramble at the feat or complain of the cold as unreprovedly as in Africa or Nova Zembla, and mone will take it as a personal offence or consider it a reflection almed at the dignity of the State. Hoyetallity will be profitered as a thing of course, not with a flourich as though it were something out of the ordinary course of nature. The cork will dy with a pop, and the wine will decant freely instead of ling after paneful work with a corkserow. God and grammar will be more regarded the pine-beit through, taking in a little of abouting Florida. rammar will be more regarded the pine-belt through, aking in a little of abutting Florida. In that day-to which I look forward with the fond

heresbout will lead to me, a planter (weating a white hat), at the legal rate of increated by Neat williams, all the money I want, without a word of remonstrance. For in that day the colored will have become and will be considered "responsible beings." And the united progray of Peleg Come and Colonel Davins Longbow, sitting under a banama tree in the courty art of the new hitself House, shall be watered on-possibly served with codin balls and a mitt-intep-by the perfected Parthenia Adrianus of that happy period; inless, indeed, the Lord in his wrath at the fault which is found with the good-natured, turbaned Dinah and the granning, oney-going, but never insolent Sam, shall have turned householders over to the tender mercies of Bridget and Misc, in which case may the Lord have morey on you and your kitchens. O posterity of Peleg Cohn and Colonel Darius Longbow:

You ask me to tell you, seriously, how the negro is regarded by his former master, so far as my observation goes! Left me answer you seriously. It think he is regarded with very much the same feeling that I would entertain toward my black and tan setter, if iy any treak of fortune she should become my property no honger, become suddenly free, and have the richt and evince a disposition to hunt quali for herself and her black and tan bables instead of simply fluding and pointing the birds for me. If I were compelled to hire her I should probably grumble at the wave, inwever small, that I gave ner. Having no personal possession of her, I should likely whitch her rations down-lif I gyroed to feed her-to the smallest possible point, whether it was a living point or not; I would in all fixel-hood work her from as early in the morning to as late at night as I could—which would be about from sun-up to sun-down, the present term of farm-labor. She could do nothing to please me, I should count her lary when she did her best, and if I could do it safely, and there were no one round to take hor part, I'c probably lek her hie house work her from her baving once been er carrying her birds bome when she hunted on her op-ook instead of bringing them to me. John PAUL.

## CHESAPEAKE OYSTER WARS.

CURIOUS COMPLICATIONS OF THE BELLIG-ERENTS.

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, March 14.-There are now engaged in the Chesapeako Bay, dredging for oysters, pearly a thousand vessels carrying crews of from tive to ten men each, while the vessels of the tong-men, ranking om the smart schooner to the cance, number at least 5,000 with an average crew of about four men; aggregat ing about 6,000 dredgers and 15,000 to 10,000 tong-men. Between the dredgers and the tong-men a bitter animosity exists. The former have large vessels, and armed crews of often unscrupulous and daring men eccuited from the low classes of the city, while the tongmen are nearly all natives of the various counties along he shores of the bay. The State gives each county juridiction over those beds of oysters lying within its bound-aries. This is the cause of the trouble. The tong-neupossessing the smaller beats and lighter appliances, work ply within the boundaries of their own countles, and favored. The beds are marked out in the various river is permitted. Inside these lines the beds are resricted to the tong-men. Dredging rains a bed of oysters by tearing it to pieces, while tonging preserves it; consequently th atter beds are far the righer and the envy of the dredgers, who, whenever an oyster police boat is not in sight o dash for the foreidden grounds and take possession wer the country, and the tongers harry to the seene and schooner, and, filling her with armed mea, but a caunen on her and give battle to the dredgers, sometimes driving them off and capturing their vessels. At other times th dredgers are the best armed, and the tong men are defeated, as was the police sensoner Julia Hamilton, recently, in Fishing Bay.

Besides this, the waters of the Chesapsake are infested y a large number of foreign oystermen, i.e., those wis come from other States, generally from Connecticut New-York and New-Jersey. They have neither a licence nor permit, and dreage where they piess, atterly regardless of the law. They ruin more eyster beds than the home dredgers, and having large vessels carrying large crows, do pretty much as they please, often driving smaller dredgers away from the bods. Against these the lifterent factions, oyster police, dredgers and teng-men, make a general attack, and if captured, the pirates, as the oreign oystermen are called, fall into merciless hands, Were it not for fear of detection, in many cases they would be lynched.

There is besides these thorns in the side of the authorities another no less difficult to deal with, and that is the accd-oyster pirates. They come here during the latter part of every winter and buy or steal, as the opportunity presents itself, a carge of seed oysters, and in violation of

the law carry the same to Northern waters, where the are planted and by the next full are matured to esters far superior to the native oysters in those locali-

It will thus be seen that the duties of the oyster pollet are not the lightest in the world. They have not only to re not the lightest in the worst. Any save successive voteet the dredgers from the foreign pirates, but the ong-men from the dredgers, and then also to protect the timerous beds restricted by law to tonking. To do the rock imposed upon it the Maryland Oy-ter Navy is entrely inadequate. It is composed of three steamers, one then one rand eight sloops. The steamers are the Lella, arrying twelve men and two cannon; the William E.

Fishing Bay, where the last demonstration of the pirates was made.

The gravest feature of the oyster trouble is the difference which exists between the States of Maryland and Virginia concevering the right or the two States to certain waters through which the boundary line passes. The late survey of the boundary gave Maryland all of the Potomae River, but gave the larger portion of the Potomae River—in fact all that portion where the best ovsters are—to Virginia. In 1882 Virginia proposed Joint legislation between the two States regulating the trouble. She wanted dredging prohibited in the Potomae. Maryland refused. This year Maryland proposed that some understanding be arrived at between the two States. This time Maryland vanted the right given her to allow her oysternen to fish in the Pocomoke, in Virginia waters, without molestation. Virginia decidedly refused its, and all negotiations were broken off. This states. This time Maryland wanted the right given her obtained her oystermen to fish in the Procomoke, in Virginia waters, without molestation. Virginia decidedly refused this, and sil negotiations were broken off. This new causes the principal trouble. The Maryland oystermen assert their right to dredge in the Procomoke, claiming that a portion of its waters are in Maryland. Colonel William Henry Legs, of the Maryland House of Delogates the special champion of the oyster tons men, recently went along the boundary line across the Pocomoke, and did not see a Maryland oyster vessel within foar miles of the State line, but a whole floot was dredging off in Virginia waters. The Maryland oystermen, baving large vessels and crows, do not hesting to take possession of oyster beds in Virginia waters and drive off the ton-smer of the latter State who are in legal possession, and in this piece of outlawry are materially assisted by the impartial oyster pirates from other States, and thus the lives of the Virginia oystermen are nearly worked out of them. Those depredations have led the Virginia Legislature Cameron, that an efficient navy be at once fitted out. The Governor suggests that the State purchase or build one large steamer capable of carrying a large erew and battery, and three or four small steam launches capable of carrying a piece of ordnace are built for and the fleet managed by a captain in chief; the creach vessel to receive, besides a salary, one fourth proceeds of the vessels and cargo captured, both of is be confised to the transfer of the preparations, it commanded, will cause a flerce war on the border. Some decided action will probably be taken shortly by Maryland Legislature toward the establishment of a resemblent oyster may. A law similar to Viradnia's afficiating the vessel and cargo when captured selfing illegially is likely also to be passed. Now the provides for fine and typrisonment of the crew. If a confiscation law is passed it will likely have a hone-lad effect in this way, that the owners will scheep better we and captains for their vessels, men who are steady.

## FIFTY YEARS OF LUMBERING.

THE DELAWARE VALLEY FORESTS GONE. THE INDUSTRY OF FOUR COUNTIES-PINE AND REMLOCK MARKETED.

Honesdale, Wayne Co., Penn., Feb. 22 .-Fifty years ago the counties of Wayne and Pike, in this state, and Delaware and Sullivan, in New-York State, produced one-eighteenth of the sawed lumber of the two and one-eighty-third of that produced in th Delaware River. The forests of these four Delaware Valley counties were as dense then as any in the yet up inhabited Far West, and yielded the choicest and largest specimens of the pine. These forests, being traversed for niles by navigable tributaries of the Delaware, in each of the counties named, gave easy and cheap thoroughfares from the remoter forests to the banks of the main stream, which, in turn, afforded an uninterrupted and ree highway to Philadelphia and intermediate markets. These facilities for transportation attracted the attention of lamber operators more than a century ago, and the or slaughts of the woodsman on the forests have been fierce and persistent over some. The dense pine wilderness that the first settlers ound in the valley and its adjacent region, tributary to it, withstood the inroads of the lun The pletcian hemiock was for more than half a century

onsidered a worthless interioper in the domain of its he valley.

It is estimated that the pine forests of the four Delavare Valley counties produced 12,000,000,000 feet of rkets at an average price of \$10 per 1,000 feet, thus yielding an aggregate return to the operators of \$12,000,000. If by any possibility those forests could have been preserved for fifty years, their value would seesion. have had at least a fourfold increase. Pine lumber is now

riosity in the region. With the extinction of the pine, the hemicek, which had been gradually asserting its imrtance for several years, became the staple product of ie Delaware lumber regions. The virgin hemiock forsts of the four counties were still more dense than the tine had been, the trees being of enormous girth and

In the palmy days of pine lumbering there were no cular saw mills, but only primitive upright mills. The ular mills came in with the humbock dynasty, the first no having been erected in this county thirty-five years go by the late C. C. Murray, of Narrowsburg, Sullivan ounty, N. Y. Others rapidly followed until there were cores of them equal to the task of reducing 50,000 feet d logs into boards each day. The result has been a much ore rapid exhaustion of the hemlock than that which ollowed the attacks on the pine. There is to-day but a small area of original hemlock timber standing in the valley, and that is in the hands of two or three individual operators. Operations in the hemicek woods have been especially active during the past twenty five years. Such was the case with the pine lumbering, more timber having been cut and manufactured during the last twenty years of the business than the fifty previous ones. Fifteen years ago the hemiock lumber sent down the Delaware River amounted to an average of over 100,000,000 feet. But markets had been opened up by railroads which took as much as 20,000,000 text nore from the region. In 1870 Wayne County alone produced over 100,000,000 feet. Raits were originally run from Delni, on the West Branch of the Delaware; but it has been many years since any have started above Walton.

under their contracts and sairp them of hear bark. The timber once felled and pocied soon becomes any arketable if left lying in the woods. This sale of the bark on standing timber did more to democratize the lumber basis most of the Delaware, and to hasten the democration of that river's protecting falls and tributary cande, than the most stage demonats of the revenous sawmits throughout the valley could have possibly effected. But with the destruction of the headock the tanning business these too, and what was once the leading tanning region in the destruction of the headock the tanning business these too, and what was once the leading tanning region in the Linion Is now of very sight importance in this industry. Wayne county only a few years ago was the second margest feature-producing county in the United States, and had the largest framery then in the world. Most of the leading stablishments in Wayne. Sullivan and Pike counties have closed for want of bark.

That has nembers breests of the Delaware Valley are extinusted is well testified to by a comparison between the feregoing figures of the rafting operations of a few years ago with those or had year, when, under unitedly favorable fresheds, the runs were but \$2,000,000 feet; of which more than one-third was run by one operator, william Helbert, of Equinous this county. Even this reduced amount is made up largely of lumber of such insertion quality that a few years ago it would not have been put on the market. The shipments by rail in 1883 were about 10,000,000 feet. The county was secured from far and near to make up the lumber supply of the Delawara Valley has year. The accounts from the lumber regions this season give to the effect that a still less amount will be rafted than last.

When the lumber business was at its height, not less than 10,000 persons were employed as choppers, saw-pyers, temasters and raftamen, and most of the towns and valleys owed their support, it not their existence, to the industry. During a favorable spring freshet it was no

favorable localities for "tyins up," on the way to Falla-delphia, and they all enriched their proprietors. These raitsmen were brawny, rough, uncouth, powerful men, impervious to woather, and without such a word as four in their woeabulary. Although they were annually paid in the aggregate between \$150,000 and \$200,000 for taking the natts to market, it is doubtful if one teath of that money ever found its way back to the lumber region. The bulk of it was regularly loft in Philadelphia or some other city, as the raitsman once there was bound to "see the aights." There are probably not more than 2,500 porsous now engaged in the outire belaware lumber regions; and many of the villages are almost deserted.

## TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OPERA - THE SHARON CASE - RAILROAD WASHOUTS-CHINESE BENEVOLENCE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. San Francisco, March 15.-Italian opera and the Sharon divorce case have divided the attention of the town this week. Even local politics were fairly forgotten for the time. Everybody seemed to go crazy over the opera, and no Eastern city except New-York has witnessed such a large sale of seats for both the Patti and Gerster nights. Ticket-scalpers made money on the Patti night, as, by some legerdemain, the crowd which waited in the street all night falled to secure tickets; yet a few hours afterward speculators offered the choicest scats at a big advance. Opera is now in fashion, and the houses are crowded nightly. Mapleson now talks of giving a concert in the Mechanics' Pavilion, with Patti and Gerster. He could easily get an audience of 10,000 at two dollars each.

The divorce case is heard with open doors, and full details are published in the newspapers. Much of the testimony is unfit for anything but The Police Gazette; and several letters, even when the worst parts are cut out, ought never to have seen light in print. The testimony of a young woman of nineteen, a friend of the plaintiff, was unspeakably vile. This was fully equalled by the story told unblushingly by Sarah Althea herself. She gave details of the Nevada Senator's alleged commercial methods of wooing, and of her own attempts to bind his fickle fancy by love philters and charms, prescribed by negro soothsayers and quack astrologers. In fine, the trial gives an extraordinary picture of cunning and credulity on the part of the woman. The case should have been heard with closed doors; but both parties seem callons to the exposure of moral rottenness.

The Democratic Stat Central Committee has turned against the local Bourbons, and demanded a reorganization of the City Club' "Boss" Buckley was forced to submit. The most singular feature of the fight is the acceptance by ex-Judge Wal lace of a nomination by the Buckley olique to a vacant seat in the lower house of the State Legislature. As Wallace had been in the United States Senate and on the Supreme Court Bench of California, this step is well nigh incomprehensible, unless part of a bargain for high honors in the future.

The State has had an abundance of rain to insure good crops; yet a fresh storm set in yesterday. The outlook for the Southern Pacific Railroad is gloomy, as its temporary tracks are washed out almost as by fast as built. It is noteworthy that the Central Pacitic road has never been blocked more than a single day this winter, while the Southern route, tegarded the agitation lively the year round, and profess to see in as proof against winter storms, has been completely demoralized for weeks.

The Chinese of this city have proved that they have some bowels of compassion for their suffering countrymen. In answer to an appeal from the old country, calling for aid for the victims of great floods near Canton, \$45,000 was raised here in a few days. Several Chinese merchants subscribed \$2,000 each.

### CHICAGO.

LICENSE-POLITICS-LIVE STOCK-MUSIC. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, March 15 .- The saloon-keepers' war against high license does not give promise of victory. The end of the license year is close at hand, and the sentiment in the Common Council is now in favor of a uniform \$500 heense. Just prior to its last meeting the saloon-keepers met and voted to secure a pledge of not less than two hundred of their number to take out and pay for so-called mait liquor licenses, at the rate of \$150 a year, which implied an intention otherwise openly avowed to sell whiskey and other kinds of liquors. It was evidently intended as a defiance cousin the princely pine, but to-day it is commanding a to the Mayor and Council, but it failed, as the higher price in the market than which much of the best temper of the Aldermen indicated determination sity of pine brought in the early days of imbering in to enforce the law. Although immediate action was not taken, a motion to defer three weeks was lost and the whole matter will come up next Monday night, when undoubtedly the ordinance will be umber before thay were exhausted. This was out, saved, rafted and delivered in Philisciphia and other lation dividing the \$500 license fee into three payments, or three licenses for one-third of a year each,

sen years thereafter it continued to some extent in a a majority of the convention outside of it. Mean-tow favored localities. A trace of pine timber is now a while Oglesby has a very dangerous rival boom.

Jew-baiting has begun on a small scale in Chicago, the Washington Driving Park Club having barred out some Jewisa gentlemen who made application for admission as members. The mombership of the club is divided upon the question, the majority being favorable to their admission. The Jewish element is powerful in Chicago, and the "baiting" will not be very successful.

During the week the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has been organized. Fifty-two firms have joined and all the others will come in. The object of the organization is to establish and maintain a commercial exchange, to promote uniformity in the customs and magges of commission merchants and provide for the speedy adjustment of all business disputes between its members, to facilitate the receiving and distribution of live stock as well as to provide for and maintain a rigid inspection, thus standing against the sale or use of unsound meats, and generally to secure for its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits. It is also proposed to promote the stock interests to such an extent that the members will be able to cope with all questions pertaining to the diseases of cattle.

Another question that will receive immediate attention is the present system of shrinkage or dockage of weight in hogs. It is proposed to perfect a system whereby logs shall be sold on thair merits.

The work for the May Musical Festival has begun in carnest and the prospects are auspicious. The official programme has appeared and includes for the larger numbers "The Creation," Berlioz's "Rethe larger numbers "The Creation," Bernoz's "Requiem," the "Defilingen Te Deum," the larger part of "Tannhauser," Gounod's "Redemption," selections from Wagner's "Trilogy," the "Eroica" Symphony of Recthoven, the G Minor Symphony of Mozart, and the Ninth Symphony of Schubert. There will be five evening concerns and two matiness. It is expected that the chorus—will be raised to 900 voices.

tiresome struggle for supremacy between the "Sik-stock-ing" wing of the Republican party in Missouri ander the meetings upon the same day in the interest of barmony, and the "Hoodlums" appointed a committee to confer with the "Siika" and arrange a basis upon which an honorable peace might be arranged. The "Suks," however, would not accept the committee and contented thouselve with adopting a resolution which ignored the "Hoodinus" and invited all the Republicans in the State to go to work and elect delegates to the State Convention, which they had called to meet at Sedalia, on April 9. This action rather staggered the "Hocolums" accepted the challenge and issued a call for a State Convention to be held at the same time and place. The result will be a joint convention, and, in all probability, a big row.

The elevator fire at East St. Louis last Tuesday evening, again calls attention to the fact that with all its valuable property in business, manufacturing establishments, stock yards and elevators. East St. Louis is wholly without means of protection against fires, its only reliance being the charity of St. Louis in the matter of leading fire-engines during an emergency. This St. Louis is in no way bound to do, but its fire department has time and again saved the Ellinois suburb from total destruction. The situation is all the more deplorable as East St. Louis is so utterly bankrupt that there is no prospect of in which property valued at \$600,000 was destroyed. nd | in no way bound to do, but its fire department has time

its being able to organize a fire department of its own for many years to come

Since Fire Chief Sexton gained fame by horse-whipping a young fellow whom he caught thrusting his undesired attentions upon a thoroughly frightened young lady, severe punishment has been meted out several times by private individuals to over-impudent "mashers." [Two members of this class came under the law's hand last Wednesday and were fined \$100 for pertinaciously addressing remarks to two young ladies, the daughters of gentlemen well known in prominent business and social circles. Not having the money to pay their fines they were sent to the workhouse to work them out at the regulation rate of fifty cents a working day, with board charged up against them for Sundays, making about an eight months' penance for their folly. The men were street-car conductors, and a painful side of the story is contained in the fact that when their pockets were searched letters were revealed whose contents showed too clearly that they were receiving loads of encouragement from young ladies in a position to know much better.

from young ladies in a position to know much better.

A few weeks ago Professor Bonjamin Blewett, principal of one of the public schools here, read a paper on "Compulsory Education" before the St. Louis Society of Pedagory, which treated the subject in a manner so original and foreible that it met with the immediate approval of the society, and, when published, caused considerable public discussion. In order that the views of the leading educators of the country might be obtained apon the important subject, copies of the paper were sent to a large number of them with a request for their views. A large number of them with a request for their views. A large number of answers will be read at the pext mesting of the society, and will, it is claimed, prove the strongest authoritative indorsement of compulsory education ever made in this country.

## BOSTON.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. Boston, March 15 .- Of the two factions, of which one attended the recent Brooklyn dinner and Madison Avenue conference and the other insisted or starting the Third Party of Civil Service and Revenue Reform from this city, the latter fragment is itself torn by internal dissensions. The game of the free trade element in the pronunciaments issued by the Massachusel s Reform Club was cleverly blocked by a Boston book seller who procured the adoption of the words "reduction of revenue"in place of "reduction of tariff," which permits the blow-such as it is-levelled by this club at the tariff to fall on the internal revenue. Meanwhile the "dudes" are turning their backs on the misformed bantling so bunglingly brought into the world, and the abortive movement will be switched off into a movement for protest and provision against the legal-tender decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The great measure of municipal reform launched at the State House this week in a hearing attended by local magnates, and aiming to establish a Board of Public Works to head off the corrupt lobbers at the City Hall, will come to a sudden end in the decision of the President of the Senate to declare the proposed legislation new business not admissible at this date.

The defeat of municipal woman suffrage by an overwhelming vote has been discounted by the suffragists. They are reveiling in the netive organized opposition they have at last aroused among their own sex, which certainly results in keeping it the sign of approaching triumph. Anything, they say, is preferable to the contemptuous indifference and neglect they have so long had to contend with. The "work" of the auti-suffragists, together with that of the suffragists, brings the whole body of the sex into politics on one side or the other, in petitions and remonstrances, canvasses and counter-canvasses, and the suffrage will be but an easy step from this state of things. The proposed campaign fund of \$10,000 is also a new development of a

The death of Judge Otts P. Lord, of Salem, removes a forceful but eccentric character. Of very strong convictions, Judge Lord was in the habit of communicating his opinious to the public—not always over his name—on all sorts of subjects, such as the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher in the Tilton scandal, the truth of Butler's charges against "Tewksbury," etc. Latterly be had swung clear over to Butler and Butlerism.

Mrs. Fenno Tudor, who died in Vermont this week, was distinguished for philanthropy and indifference to the society of Beacon-st. and Nalumt, in both of which high-priced regions she owned immense properties. At Nahant she gave a pleasure garden to the town, and her Beacon-st. mansion was the resort of woman suffragists and the scene of a famous suffrage reception to members of the Legislature.

Business circles are cheered by an unmistaliable boom in the leather market, the result of the discovery that the stock on hand has been drawn down so that the least demand starts up prices and the forces of supply.

The attack on the Board of Supervisors of the Public Schools appears to have little foundation and no backing save a discusted teacher or two reported by the Supervisors for intringing some regulation. Both the Super-Intendent and the School Board report that the Supervisors are doing useful work, and could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Joseph Cook's andiences at his Monday because growing thinner, but he still refers occasionally to throng which is pressing in at the decrways."

siz,000,000. If by any possibility these forests could have been preserved for fifty yours, their value would have been preserved for fifty yours, their value would have been preserved for fifty yours, their value would have had at loast a fourfold increase. Pine innote is now imported for consumption, where those great forests once stood, at a cost of \$50 per 1,000 feet.

The pine impering lustiness virtually came to an end in the Dolaware Valley in 1550, although for ready for the expects to get a fair share of it and the Dolaware Valley in 250, although for ready for the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the delivery of the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the delivery of the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the convertion of the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the convertion of the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the convertion of the convertion outside of it. Mean, which is prospected in the convertion of the

## SPOKES PROM THE HUB.

Boston, March 15 .- Mrs, C. P. Abbott, daughter of the late Stephen 41. Ives, of Salem, gave the first of a series of readings descriptive of " Life and Experiences in India" at Mrs. Thomas Bulley Aldrich's house on Mr. E. V. R. Thayer, a newly elected member of the

New-York Coaching Clab, is said to have the fluor stock of horses in town. His stables here and at his country seat in Laneaster contain twenty-four therometered . Mr. Thayer will drive a four-in-hand the coming seaso which, it is predicted, will eclipse anything of the kind on The " Round Table," of which Colonel Thomas W. His

ginson is president, met on Tuurshy evening at the house of Professor William Watson, Professor Rapmael Fumpelly. of Newport, read a paper on the future population of the Great Northwest, which, was later discussed by General Francis A. Walker and Professor William T. Harris. Among those present were Martin Brimmer, Justin Winser, and Professor Laffin, of Harvard College, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Dr. James Reed Chadwick, and Mrs. Whitman, the arrist

The Class of '54, Bowd in College, was tendered a complimentary dinner by their classinate, Mr. James R. Os-good, the publisher, at Young's Hotel, on Tuesday even

Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, of New-Haven, a wealthy philanthropist, has lately given \$20,060 for the establishment of a home for disabled, abardoned and discussed animals in the suburbs of Boaton. The Home is to be called "The Ethen M. Gifford Sheltering Home for Animals." The land was given by Captain Nathan Appleton, the presi-dent of the Massachus et a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the building is aimost complete.

with be five evening concerts and two matches, it is expected that the chorus will be raised to 900 voices.

"Jalma" is baving a successful run at McVicker's. Next week the Harrison and Gourlay combination will be at the Grand Opera flouse, "In the Ranks" at Haverly's, and Annie Pixley at Hooloy's, "In the Ranks" at Haverly's, and Annie Pixley at Hooloy's, ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL FORMAN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBURE.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The prolonged and firesome struggle for supremacy between the "Sik-stocking" wing of the Republican party in Missouri under the lead of Colonel Van Horn, Editor of The Romans City Jonesia, and the "Hoodium" wing under the lead of Chamney I. Pilley, the veteran "boas" of the party in this State, and detwent another of their periodical attempts at reconciliation this week. The two State Central Committees to confer and the "Hoodiums" appointed a committee to confer and the "Hoodiums" appointed a co

# STAGE FEIGHT.

Reading some article upon "singe fright" and its awint resilites, two cambias stories came and had that had formerly been relates to me. Paring the libra son campaists, at a great political intesting at Painsil Hail, a man from Tentiesses by the name of Pear iponounced Proce bad expressed a desire to speak. Accordingly in due time be what cathed upon. Grachistly risks, and with apparent one times, he came forward holding upone diager to his audience, he began thus:

"In-Pear—"
The assembled minutuale patiently waited through a long pause for more, but this was all! Pear had sid down. If Pear had said outling to the purpose, he had said sufficient to make himself keenly remembered by every one who heard thus and had in those bree remarks convinced his hearers that he was something of as egotist. From The Studen Pranscript.

egotist.

Another case is that of a sentleman of one of our Another case is that of a sentleman of one of our